



Arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency

Arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency is an inherited disorder that primarily affects the brain. People with this disorder have mild to moderate intellectual disability and delayed speech development. Some affected individuals develop autistic behaviors that affect communication and social interaction. They may experience seizures, especially when they have a fever.

Children with arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency may not gain weight and grow at the expected rate (failure to thrive), and have delayed development of motor skills such as sitting and walking. Affected individuals may also have weak muscle tone and tend to tire easily.

Frequency

The prevalence of arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency is unknown. The disorder has been identified in only a few families.

Causes

Mutations in the *GATM* gene cause arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency. The *GATM* gene provides instructions for making the enzyme arginine:glycine amidinotransferase. This enzyme participates in the two-step production (synthesis) of the compound creatine from the protein building blocks (amino acids) glycine, arginine, and methionine. Specifically, arginine:glycine amidinotransferase controls the first step of the process. In this step, a compound called guanidinoacetic acid is produced by transferring a cluster of nitrogen and hydrogen atoms called a guanidino group from arginine to glycine. Guanidinoacetic acid is converted to creatine in the second step of the process. Creatine is needed for the body to store and use energy properly.

GATM gene mutations impair the ability of the arginine:glycine amidinotransferase enzyme to participate in creatine synthesis, resulting in a shortage of creatine. The effects of arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency are most severe in organs and tissues that require large amounts of energy, especially the brain.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- AGAT deficiency
- cerebral creatine deficiency syndrome 3
- creatine deficiency syndrome due to AGAT deficiency
- GATM deficiency
- l-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency
- l-arginine:glycine aminidotransferase deficiency

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing?
[/primer/testing/genetictesting](#)
- Genetic Testing Registry: Arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C2675179/>

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22arginine%3Aglycine+amidi+notransferase+deficiency%22>

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Creatine Deficiency Syndromes
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK3794>

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Febrile Seizures
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000980.htm>
- Health Topic: Amino Acid Metabolism Disorders
<https://medlineplus.gov/aminoacidmetabolismdisorders.html>
- Health Topic: Developmental Disabilities
<https://medlineplus.gov/developmentaldisabilities.html>
- Health Topic: Genetic Brain Disorders
<https://medlineplus.gov/geneticbraindisorders.html>

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10323/l-arginineglycine-amidinotransferase-deficiency>

Educational Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Intellectual Disability
https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/pdf/parents_pdfs/IntellectualDisability.pdf
- MalaCards: l-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency
https://www.malacards.org/card/l_arginineglycine_amidinotransferase_deficiency
- Orphanet: L-Arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency
https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=35704

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD)
<https://www.aaidd.org/>
- Association for Creatine Deficiencies
<http://creatineinfo.org/agat/>
- Metabolic Support UK
<https://www.metabolicsupportuk.org/>

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Creatine Deficiency Syndromes
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK3794>

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28arginine+glycine+amidinotransferase+deficiency%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3240+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- CEREBRAL CREATINE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME 3
<http://omim.org/entry/612718>

Sources for This Summary

- Braissant O, Henry H, Béard E, Uldry J. Creatine deficiency syndromes and the importance of creatine synthesis in the brain. *Amino Acids*. 2011 May;40(5):1315-24. doi: 10.1007/s00726-011-0852-z. Epub 2011 Mar 10. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21390529>
- Béard E, Braissant O. Synthesis and transport of creatine in the CNS: importance for cerebral functions. *J Neurochem*. 2010 Oct;115(2):297-313. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-4159.2010.06935.x. Epub 2010 Aug 25. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20796169>
- Comeaux MS, Wang J, Wang G, Kleppe S, Zhang VW, Schmitt ES, Craigen WJ, Renaud D, Sun Q, Wong LJ. Biochemical, molecular, and clinical diagnoses of patients with cerebral creatine deficiency syndromes. *Mol Genet Metab*. 2013 Jul;109(3):260-8. doi: 10.1016/j.ymgme.2013.04.006. Epub 2013 Apr 17.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23660394>
- Edvardson S, Korman SH, Livne A, Shaag A, Saada A, Nalbandian R, Allouche-Arnon H, Gomori JM, Katz-Brull R. l-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase (AGAT) deficiency: clinical presentation and response to treatment in two patients with a novel mutation. *Mol Genet Metab*. 2010 Oct-Nov;101(2-3):228-32. doi: 10.1016/j.ymgme.2010.06.021. Epub 2010 Jul 7.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20682460>
- Item CB, Stöckler-Ipsiroglu S, Stromberger C, Mühl A, Alessandri MG, Bianchi MC, Tosetti M, Fornai F, Cioni G. Arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency: the third inborn error of creatine metabolism in humans. *Am J Hum Genet*. 2001 Nov;69(5):1127-33. Epub 2001 Sep 10.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11555793>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1274356/>
- Nasrallah F, Feki M, Kaabachi N. Creatine and creatine deficiency syndromes: biochemical and clinical aspects. *Pediatr Neurol*. 2010 Mar;42(3):163-71. doi: 10.1016/j.pediatrneurol.2009.07.015. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20159424>
- Schulze A. Creatine deficiency syndromes. *Mol Cell Biochem*. 2003 Feb;244(1-2):143-50. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12701824>
- Stromberger C, Bodamer OA, Stöckler-Ipsiroglu S. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic clues in inborn errors of creatine metabolism. *J Inher Metab Dis*. 2003;26(2-3):299-308. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12889668>
- Sykut-Cegielska J, Gradowska W, Mercimek-Mahmutoglu S, Stöckler-Ipsiroglu S. Biochemical and clinical characteristics of creatine deficiency syndromes. *Acta Biochim Pol*. 2004;51(4):875-82. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15625559>
- Verma A. Arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency: a treatable metabolic encephalomyopathy. *Neurology*. 2010 Jul 13;75(2):186-8. doi: 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3181e7cabd.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20625172>

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/arginineglycine-amidinotransferase-deficiency>

Reviewed: December 2015

Published: November 12, 2019

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services